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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE

Richmond Randolph Lodge, Masons, Masonic Hall. Amity Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Germania Lodge K. of P., Ellett's Hall. Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall. Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fel-

lows' Hall. Jamestown Tribe I. O. R. M. Odd-Fel-Lafayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Old Dominion Division, R. R. Telegraphers, Eagle Hall. lows' Hall.

Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cers-ley's Hall. Union Council, R. A., Corcoran Hall, J. S. Cummings Assembly R. S. of G.

F., Ellett's Hall. Richmond Chapter, P. E. G., of A., 711 Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gate-wood's Hall.

wood's Hall.
Trimity Lodge, I. O. G. T. Central Hall.
West-End 'Lodge, I. O. G. T., ClayStreet Baptist church.
Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee-Camp Hall. Richmond Conclave, I. O. H., Central

Hall.
Company D, First Regiment, Armory.
Company F, First Regiment, Armory.
R. L. I. Blues, Blues' new armory, Ninth and Cary streets.
Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory.
Jefferson Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.

SOME ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

Our discussion on Sunday of the principles which are to be applied to combinations of capital is opposite in view of the testimony now being taken and published in the movement against the American Tobacco Company in New Jersey where the corporation was chartered. The case which is sought to be made against the company, and which the evidence seems to make against it, is that it requires all dealers who handle its goods to sign a written contract that they will sell no cigarettes except those of the American Tobacco Company, and that they will not sell these below a price and refrain from open efforts to barter keep the price of cigarettes higher than they would otherwise be, and that the second, by reason of the American Tobacco Company's enormous means and connections, monopolizes to itself and its especial agents the whole business of seiling cigarettes, which should be open to the entire public.

The Times has no interest of any sort whatever in the American Tobacco Company, direct or indirect, but The Times has a very deep interest in seeing all economical question: like those raised in this controversy correctly settled.

Let us suppose that both claims as made are true. Is there anything, then, in either of which the public has any right to complain? If the American Tobacco Company has been able to spread its business, by the legitimate methods of competition, and, with no assistance whatever from the laws or public authority until it is able to dictate the price at which its own eigartettes shall be sold, is the public thereby injured, and has the public thereby acquired a right to lay the hand of public authority upon its business and command it to sell up to a certain price, but under no circumstances to go

If we concede to the public the right to do this with the American Tobacco Company, we can conceive of no principle which would forbid public authority to do the same in respect to any other individual or any other business, and if that be conceded to public authority, then the whole of the Socialist's case is conceded to him, and government is the supreme arbiter of all business, and may prescribe to the hardware merchant at what prices he shall sell hoes, and to the dry goods merchant at what prices he shall sell calico. For one, we can never agree to any such proposition.

The same line of reasoning applies with the same force to the other complaint. If the American Tobacco Company has been able to force its business up in the world by its own efforts in legitimate competition to a plane that enables it to say to a dealer, "You shall not have my goods to sell if you sell the goods of other manufacturers," we can see in this nothrights that accrue to successful business, even though it has the effect of cutting many men out of an opportunity to make a living by selling eigarettes who would to go into this enquiry that ever was otherwise be able to do this. In both cases the compar-"ly does what it pleases with its allows those to aell its own goods puts a price upon 140 own goods that

Nor, in our opinion, is the public injured, upon the whole, in either case. It is absolutely necessary to the American Tobacco Company, doing a successful our beating in our teeth, nor to be aland profitable business, that it shall have ways reminding us that we were frazzled a sufficient number of subagencies for out until we were compelled to surrender. distributing its manufactures to get them | Common sense ought to have taught a quickly to those who use them. We can northern man that he should not attempt rely, therefore, with confidence, on as to put the humiliation upon us, and the many agencies of this sort existing as same common sense should have sugthe business requires. When that num- gested to him that we would view it as ber exists, is not every one that is added | an attempted humiliation.

simply a burden upon the business, which must lower the price the producer of tobacco receives and raise the price of it to the consumer? In which is the great public interested, that a few thousand tobacco dealers shall make a living out of selling cigarettes, or that the planter shall get the highest price possible for his tobacco, and that the smoker shall get his cigarettes as cheaply as possible? It seems to us that a statement of the question furnishes the answer.

Nor does one concern getting exclusive control of a business by legitimate competition necessarily result in the public having to pay more for what it produces than what it would otherwise have to pay. In the first place, excessive profits tend to excite competition, and a formidable competitor once fairly embarked in the business will cost an old concern ten times what it will make from uneasonable profits. But the great controlling principle which holds prices of the article down is that of self-interest. It is a law of trade, as certain and as fixed as the law of gravitation, that the tendency of a business is towards the lowest price compatible with reasonable profits, because great profit comes from volume of business. Infinitely more money is made by selling great quantities at small profits than small quantities at great profits. The tendency, then, of a business which has acquired a practical monopoly of its trade, not by protections of law, but by its own competitions, is to reduce the price of what it sells to the lowest point that will produce it a fair and reasonable profit, and this is proved by what the Standard Oil Company has done in reducing the price of oil from

The Times repeats that it has no concompany, but it has a very great concern in the economic questions involved here, because on them turn the question wheth er we are to be a prosperous and progressive people or a narrow and hide bound one like the Chinese.

INGER OLL, THE SCOFFER.

In spite of the disgust with which Robert Ingersoll inspired us for himself when he delivered a lecture here on Shakespeare, curiosity might have carried us to hear him last night if we had not, during yesterday, met with an account of his lecture on the same sublect in Washington city Sunday night. In glancing over that account our eye fell on this line of what he said: "Lying was forbidden, and yet Jehovah himself

That was enough for us. Why should Mr. Ingersoll insist on coming into a Christian community like ours to shock it with his blasphemy, and to spread his repugnant doctrines and poison the sources of the happiness of our people? He comes, of course, for money, and sensational journals have given him a notoriety that enables him to sell his blasphemous diatribes on God and religion to people of prurient tastes and ideas.

We have no objection to men holding any views that their minds prompt them to hold, nor do we object to the fullest discussion, by which men may seek to maintain their opinions in argument, on that a whole community holds most sa cred and revers with all its soul, and should at least respect their prejudices. if he can consider them as nothing more, which is fixed by that company, It is his blasphemy for the dollars of its unthinking members.

We cannot understand how any man or woman who, though not professing faith in the doctrines of the Old or New Testament-be he Jew or Christian-is yet in sympathy with those who faith in God, and who would not be willing to see all churches torn down and all religion abandoned, can encourage the raids which Mr. Ingersoll makes upon us to get money by holding up to ridicule Jehovah and Christ.

If it was no more than an attack on the character of General Lee our people would not pay to hear it. Why, then, should they reward this mercenary biasphemer of him who spake as never man spake.

We heard this man about a year ago declaim for an hour or more upon the theme that Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was an ignorant humbug, without mind or imagination. None could have been nere utterly disgusted than we were at this. From the day that Lord Bacon put his theories and philosophy before the world its first minds have acclaimed him the greatest and most original thinker of the age, and his philosophy, by common consent of the great and the learned, has enormously advanced all modern progress. For a sophistical rhetorician to stand up before an intelligent audience and think to amuse and interest them by throwing the mud of his contempt at the gigantic statue which the mind and the virtue of the world has erected to Lord Bacon's memory disgusted and offended

This is Colonel Ingersoll's second visit here as a lecturer, and we hope it will be his last. We are a hospitable people, and we welcome nearly all comers. But a line may properly be drawn at which we shall hereafter decline to welcome some. That line is at the European Anarchists and Nihi'ists, and at the blasphemous infidel, Robert G. Ingersoll.

THE WAY VIRGINIA VIEWS IT.

It is now announced from Washington that the administration proposes to find out what is the sentiment of the people of Virginia respecting the change of the name of Appomattox to Surrender, with ing but one of the natural and legitimate | a view to restoring Appemattox if it shall turn out that the people of the State

> It seems one of the most useless things done. Of course the people of Virginia were offended at the change of the name to Surrender, and of course the people prefers, and it want the name of Appomattox restored. We were badly beaten in our fight; we acknowledged it like men, and we have tried in good faith to live up to the new bargain we made at the surrender. But it is not good taste to be always flinging | has none to spare, consequently it must

The truth of the whole matter is that a northern man cannot understand the way in which we view the war. He cannot get out of his mind the notion that we are a little bit ashamed of the war and wish it had not happened. But no greater mistake ever was made in this world. The southern people are not ashamed of the part they played in the war; on the contrary, they glory in it, and they do not regret that it occurred, in spite of what it cost them. On the contrary, they would not have had it to have falled to occur. When the northern man understands this to be the state of the case he will begin to learn something of the temper and feeling of the southern

To understand them he must learn that they had and have the most absolute confidence that they had the constitutional right to secede from the Union; that they fought what they regarded as a war of defence against a wanton and cruel invasion of them; that they glory in the heroic courage and constancy which their entire people showed; that they are proud and hallowed memories of the struggle, and that they will never part with one of them, but will cherish them forever, and teach their children to perpetuate them when they are gone.

When a northern man understands that this is the temper and feeling of our people he will begin to learn that those peo ple look on it as something of an insuit for the United States Government to name Appomattox "Surrender."

THE GRIM WARRIOR'S JOY. We know of nothing so graphic as Ma-

ior Daniel's description of General Early appearing in that battery on the Heights of Lynchburg, with his white felt hat and black plume, and looking at Hunter's advancing skirmishers, muttering, "No outtermilk rangers after you now, damn you." No, General Early had got them, and he had at his back a corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He had no right to swear, but he had a right to exult. He had at his back a body of rfantry and artillery that had passed through the sternest trials that war can mpose on men. They had withstood the shock of battle in scores of engagements and had proved upon many fields that they might be destroyed, but could no be disheartened. Well might this grin old Ironsides mutter, "You have got something to do now, damn you!" And, at last, what was there for General Early to congratulate himself upon? He had reached Lynchburg in time to interpose 8,000 men, broken down by a forced march of 140 miles, at the corporate limits of the city, to 18,500! That was the case, and that was all. But it was enough. Hunter of those ragged battalions, and he was Eighteen thousand five hundred men made a good backing for him when all to be done was to burn some dwellings inhabited by women and infant chilcowardly heart when 8,000 of the husbands, sons and brothers of those women were in his presence to demand from him

an account of his brutal ferocity. He fled ingloriously at Early's first ouch, and, perhaps, he did the most orudent thing he could have done. But that justice which cannot refrain from sometimes enjoying its own sharpest stand to try one bout with grim old Jubal. enough men to catch and behead all of his enemies. But it would have been an ccasion for history to pause at if Hunter had stopped that day long enough for Jubal Early to get to good reach at his throat. Eighteen thousand men do not nake a very large army, but it is our own lief that if the 8,000 men Early had a Lynchburg that day had only been allowed to grapple with Hunter's 18,500 the career of dwelling-burners would have had an illustration that future time would not readily forget.

THE ANTI-TOXINE REMEDY.

If anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria, possesses half of the virtues laimed for it, and we have no reason to believe that its merits are in the least exaggerated, it is indeed a great boon o suffering humanity. Diphtheria is a terrible menace to human existence, and ny well-recommended cure for a disease which has so often defied medical skill should be welcomed, not only by the health authorities in this country, but by people of every class and cordition in ife. In view of the many humbugs forced ipen the people, the medical authorities will very properly act with deliberation, yet the results of the practical tests of anti-toxine in Paris, as well as in New York city, should remove all doubts in the minds even of medical skeptics. The New York Herald, which, by the way, is making an earrest effort to introduce the remedy in this country, says that among the latest results of the treatment in Paris the weekly mortality from diphtheria in that city decreased from sixty-eight deaths to twenty-nine, and in the "last week of September there were enly two diphtheria cases in all Paris-a record which stands alone." After showing that the mortality from diphtheria in Berlin was reduced from 32.5 to 14 per cent. by the use of anti-toxine, the Herald says:

was reduced from 32.5 to 14 per cent. by the use of anti-toxine, the Herald says:

"The experiments with anti-toxine in this jountry are equally promising. Dr. A. Campbell White, the resident physician at Willard Parker Hospital, in this city, has published the results of the new treatment in a series of diphtheria cases at that institution. Excluding four of these cases, in which death occurred from other causes than the diphtheria, he finds that 'we have one death in sixteen, or a mortality of 6.2 per cent. in cases selected for their severity.' Including all deaths, the laryngeal-cases showed a mertality of 28.5 per cent. as opposed to the 'regular mortality of over 50 per cent., and the other cases give a mortality of 16.6 per cent. The so much dreaded diphtheritic false-membrane disappeared on the average on the ninth day, which is early in cases so severe. As a resume of cases treated in both foreign and American hospitals, Dr. White says in the Record:

""We find, then, of 486 children discluding operative cases) treated for true diphtheria by various observers with different strengths of anti-toxine solutions 116 have died, or a mertality of 23.8 per cent., in a class of cases in which about 50 per cent. always die.

"Dr. Augustus Caille, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical; School and Hospital, also reports in the Medico-Surgical Bulletin seven out of nine cases of true diphtheria of a virulent type cured by anti-toxine."

There are many obstacles to be surmounted in order to accomplish a general use of the remedy in this country, but they can and must be overcome. great difficulty lies in procuring the rem-edy. It cannot be imported, for Europe In the Basement.

In the Basem

should act at once in this important matter. A supply of anti-toxine, ready for usin this city, would be a God-send in the event of an outbreak of this terrible scourge. There can be no doubt that it is a powerful means of arresting and expelling the fatal poison of diphtheria, and Virginia cities should enjoy its benefit.

It is a curious fact that, in the one day since Captain Benjamin Ryan Tillman was elected a senator from South Caro-lina his portraits show no more a sinister and practical-looking calendar, but a great-browed and thoughtful philan-thropist, somewhere between John Howard and William Wilberforce. Evidently the artists are not disposed to take any chances. The Captain may be looked for

dispensary Justice.—New York Sun.
Tiliman is one of the most picturesque statesmen in the country. He has no more eyes than Henry Watterson, and he swears as fluently as Horace Greeley used to do. He knows a hawk from a hand-saw, and is altogether not a bad man, since he became senator. He does not drink a drop-of South Carolina whisky.—Norfolk Landmark.

Oh, yes; Captain Ben, appears a much better man now as a United States sen ator-elect than he did as plain Governo

President Cleveland will take a week's outing in South Carolina. Wonder i Governor and Senator-elect Tillman will do the honors of the State to the distinguished visitor.

Captain Ben, is said to be a dead shot, and knows all about the South Carolina

Why all this curiosity about a woman's age? If she is comely and well-rounded, what difference does it make how many suns have mellowed her fairness? Beauty is immortal, and not necessarily associated with the calendar.—Norfolk Landmark.

Of course not; but we notice that the seventeen or eighteen suns are the mos popular figures named for brides.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Herald: That the House Naral Committee should have been diverted rom a discussion of the important feaures of naval re-organization by the old tures of naval re-organization by the old "line and staff" quarrel is a matter for deep regret. There are certain serious weaknesses in the present organization of our navy. They are not matters of controversy or doubt. The chief difficulties are the slow promotion in the junior grades, resulting in apathy among the younger officers, and the delay in coming to command and flag rank, causing our naval commanders to lose their confidence and independence of action, which are and independence of action, which are asential to success.

New York World: The chairman of the New York World: The charman of the Republican State Committee of West Virginia said in an interview in the World yesterday that he thought it would be "good politics" to elect Stephen B. Elkins to the Senate. "It was the tacit understanding," he confessed, "that if we carried the Legislature he would be chosen."

The Republican politicians seem, unfor-tunately, to have had "tacit understand-ings" in several States that conspicuous-ly unfit and improper men should be elected to the Scnate.

New York Times: Finance did not play a great part in the elections of this year. There was no distinct division between the two great parties on that subject Where the question was prominent, as it Ohio, it was due to the crazy and treach-Ohio, it was due to the crazy and treacherous attempt of a party to catch votes at any cost, which tailed completely. The heavy Republican gains in the elections were not generally supposed to indicate any financial legislation in the next Congress, and certainly there was no reason to infer that an attempt would be made to anticipate—such—legislation by the present Congress. Yet within a fortnight of the opening of the session we have a of the opening of the session we have a very radical currency measure deter-mined on by the Banking Committee for favorable report and the probability of fortnight or more of debate, from whice a bill is pretty sure to emerge and start on its way to the Senate.

New York Sun: The Superintendent of Police and the Police Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Sheehan, sub-mitted meekly to a severe public humil-iation on Friday and Saturday. The Su-perintendent had recommended the sus-pension of Captain Creeden, and the Po-lice Board had approved it. That officer pension of Captain Creeden, and the Po-lice Board had approved it. That officer-had plainly perjured himself. It was right to suspend him. Whether it was right or wrong, the act was one within the discretion of the Police Board. Rut it seems that the Superintendent of Police and the Police Board have not the power to regulate the police force, or to Police and the Police Foote, are to take such steps as they deem best to maintain discipline in that body. No sooner had the news of the course of the Police Board in regard to Captain the Police Board in regard to Captain Creeden come to the ears of the Lexow Committee than it got into a passion. Mr. Lexow was "white with rage." It seems to us that the people of this town are all humiliated in this humiliation of the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police. Here is a great department entrusted by law to certain officers. Is it to be controlled, in fact, by a committee of the Legislature, drunk with its own importance and apparently with its own importance and apparently in the mood of the maudlin and hysterical feels that attend its sessions to shake the hands of perjurers and to cheer the

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\$10.50 Black Melton Coats of a week ago are here at \$5.
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Coats at just such values. "Six yards, if you please, of this Eiderdown Flannel at 49 cents a

vard," was requested by a lady at the counter. "No Madam," was the reply of the saleslady, "it's only 19 cents, all perfect." It would be impossible for us to follow all the wonderful changes in

the prices of the many lines represented. The Dress Goods, the Silks, the Ribbons, the Linens, the Art Department and all the rest are on the very pitch of war in prices. A few Cotton prices:

12 1-2c Wrapper Flannelettes for 7 3-4c. Fruit of the Loom Cotton, 5 2-4c. Androscoggin 5 1-2c Fuil Yard Wide Bleached Cotton for 3 7-8c. 20c Feather Tick, 12 1-2c. 25c 19-4 Bleached Sheeting for 16 2-3c.

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350 full size Doll Carriages, nicely up-holstered, springs, fancy body, special offering for to-day 38c. 155 Girls Tricycles, large size, best in the country, usually \$4.75, special of-fering for to-day \$6.50. 20 dozen Boys' or Girls' Full Side Sleds, nicely painted and substantially made, age each.

500 boxes Magfe Toys, complete in fancy giass top box, regular value 25c, for 13c.

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